

political acumen, and skillful in debate.” He gained that reputation during a tenure in Congress that lasted almost 49 years, and a record long Speakership of 17 years. His leadership was vital, and well timed. He served this country during the critical years between the beginning of World War II and the Kennedy administration. It was the strike of his gavel that entered America into the war, and it was he that administered the oath of office to Vice President Lyndon Johnson.

As a leader, he always preferred persuasion and good-humor to coercion. Following this philosophy, he used the influence of the speakership only sparingly and with subtlety and cunning. His authority, therefore, came from the general respect of his peers for the character of the man, not the power or prestige of his title. He was known for his unwavering integrity, his loyalty to friends and colleagues in both parties, his fairness, and his disdain for pretension. Rayburn once made the following remark, explaining his philosophy on leadership: “You cannot lead people by trying to drive them. Persuasion and reason are the only ways to lead them. In that way the Speaker has influence and power in the House.”

Sam Rayburn would become one of the most powerful individuals in the United States, but all this was preceded by humble beginnings. Rayburn grew up working on his father's cotton farm in North Texas. Even as a boy, he dreamed of becoming the Speaker of the House. He left the farm to seek out that dream, working his way through East Texas Normal College, which would later become Texas A&M University. He then taught school, and was eventually elected to serve in the Texas House of Representatives. While there he pursued a degree in law. In 1912 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and remained there for almost half a century. He was a life-long bachelor, some say that this House was his love, his passion. Appropriately, then, perhaps, Sam Rayburn died in office. Despite knowing that his cancer was terminal, and several moments of unconsciousness at the Speaker's chair, he insisted on seeing the Kennedy New Frontier program through.

Sam Rayburn served his country well, so well as to become a fixture of this institution, and remains so today.

And that's just the way it is.

RECOGNIZING THE 2016 LEADERSHIP PRINCE WILLIAM VISION AWARD AND KATHY ELLINGTON ALUMNI LEADERSHIP AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 6, 2016

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 2016 recipients of the Leadership Prince William Vision Award and the Kathy Ellington Alumni Leadership Award.

Founded in 2007, Leadership Prince William is an independent non-profit organization dedicated to providing an enriching environment for passionate community members to engage and network with the desire of contributing to the betterment of the Greater Prince William

area. More than 270 community leaders have completed Leadership Prince William's Signature Program. Past participants of the Signature Program include a vast array of individuals from the public, private, and not-for-profit sectors. In 2014, Leadership Prince William launched Youth Leadership Prince William. Similar to the Signature Program for adults, Youth Leadership Prince William provides the next generation of leaders with the tools necessary to excel in education, skill development, and community engagement opportunities.

The success and positive effects of Leadership Prince William are beyond question. Based on their talents and passions, Leadership Prince William participants, both past and present, are working to address the greatest needs of the community through skill-based initiatives. Now in its third year, Leadership Prince William staff members and the Board of Regents commend positive forces of change by presenting two awards to members of the community who exemplify true leadership. The Leadership Prince William Vision Award is presented to an individual who has developed strategic and innovative partnerships and exemplifies leadership in the Greater Prince William area and beyond. The Kathy Ellington Alumni Leadership Award honors an individual with noteworthy vision, insight, and understanding of the community's greatest needs. Because of their noteworthy efforts, our community is better off for the lasting positive imprint on the residents of the Greater Prince William area and beyond. It is my honor to enter the recipients of these awards into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The 2016 Leadership Prince William Vision Award is bestowed upon Dr. Gary L. Jones, CEO of Youth for Tomorrow, for his innovative leadership and programs used to provide children and families with a continuum of services through issue-focused behavioral health and developmental programs. Under Dr. Jones' leadership, the scope of Youth for Tomorrow has grown with Prince William County. In 1996, Youth for Tomorrow provided assistance to eight boys in two residences and a temporary learning structure with an operating budget of \$800,000. Today, Youth for Tomorrow serves more than 1,000 children annually with a residential capacity of 122. Boys and girls are housed in seven homes spread across 200 acres and learn in a state-of-the-art academic center that offers a comfortable learning environment and access to six on-site behavioral health service programs.

The 2016 Kathy Ellington Alumni Award recipient is Sharon Henry, who serves in dual roles as the supervisor of the Office of Community and Business Engagement for Prince William County Public Schools and Executive Director of Supporting Partnerships and Resources for Kids (or SPARK), the education foundation for PWCS. Ms. Henry's leadership has reached beyond the confines of PWCS to educate the whole child and ensure students have access to learning tools and materials both in and out of the classroom. Since assuming her role with SPARK in 2007, the foundation's budget has grown exponentially from \$477,450 to a bustling \$3.2 million as of 2015. Ms. Henry's innovative approach to the operation of the foundation has allowed it to be named one of the “20 Best Education Foundations in the United States.”

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the selfless efforts and leader-

ship of Dr. Gary Jones and Sharon Henry and to congratulate them on being honored by Leadership Prince William for their immeasurable contributions to our community. Their tireless work on behalf of the residents of the Greater Prince William area are truly deserving of our highest praise.

RESTORING THE CONGRESSIONAL DUTY TO DECLARE WAR

HON. ALAN GRAYSON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 6, 2016

Mr. GRAYSON. Mr. Speaker, for more than a century and a half, Congress declared war as the framers of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 directed when they wrote that Congress had the “power to declare war.” But starting in the 1950's, Congress began authorizing the President to make the determination for war and voters were deprived of the power to influence their Congressional representatives. The result has been labeled an Authorization for Use of Military Force, or AUMF. It was used in the Vietnam War of 1965–73 and the 2003 war against Iraq, 2003 to the present.

I want to bring attention to a Rutgers Law Review article, “Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War,” that has challenged the constitutionality of all United States wars fought since World War II. Rutgers School of Law Professor Emeritus Alfred W. Blumrosen and Steven M. Blumrosen, the authors of “Restoring the Congressional Duty to Declare War,” rely not only on the language of the Constitution that “Congress shall have the power to declare war” but also on the debates in the Constitutional Convention that began June 1, 1787. On that day, Charles Pinckney from South Carolina made clear that he opposed giving the power of war to the President because that would render him “a Monarchy of the worst kind, to wit an elective one.”

The Convention took two votes. The first put the power of war in the Congress and the second prohibited the Congress from transferring that power to the President. In the following weeks all but one member of the Convention joined Pinckney in the conclusion that Congress, and not the President, should declare war.

Later in the convention, after Pinckney pointed out that Congress might not be in session when the country was attacked, the Convention provided that the Congress could allow the President to call out the state militias in cases of insurrection, invasion, or resistance to federal laws. Congress later implemented its power by declaring a limited war on France for seizing seamen from American ships under claims that they were French. In 1880 the Supreme Court approved this procedure by interpreting the Declare War clause as encompassing “any contention by force” with another country, including both full-scale wars and limited wars. But the events at the Convention and the early Supreme Court opinions were not considered by Congress and the lower Federal Courts when the president was allowed to determine war in Vietnam in 1964 and against Iraq in 2003.

The authors found that the Federal judicial system had ignored the decision of the Constitutional Convention and the early Supreme Court opinions.